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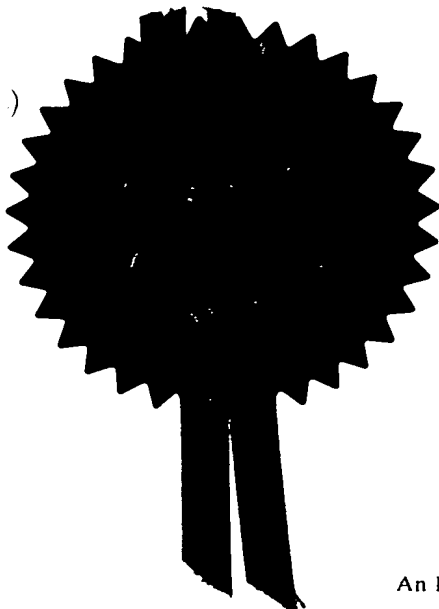
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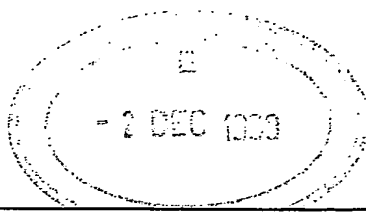
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COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS

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Compositions and Methods

Free radicals are inherent in the aerobic metabolism of living organisms and are generated by both physiological and pathological processes. They are sometimes generated intentionally to serve biological functions, such as microbicides in phagocyte cells, or may be accidents of chemistry following which they exhibit destructive behaviours. Whatever their mechanism of generation, if free radical production and removal is not controlled, then their effects on an organism can be damaging. To combat excessive and inappropriate damage, an elaborate system of antioxidant defences has evolved.

When there is an unbalance between the oxidants and the antioxidants in favour of the oxidants, a condition of oxidative stress exists that can lead to tissue damage.

The present invention provides, amongst others, a means to overcome the problem of oxidative stress in the domestic cat and dog.

Accordingly, a first aspect of the invention provides a method for increasing the plasma vitamin E level in a domesticated cat or dog, the method comprising the step of administering to said cat or dog, an amount of Vitamin E sufficient to increase the plasma vitamin E level. The increase may be to the maximum/saturation point measurable in the plasma of the animal. The increase may be in the range of 2 to 3 times the animal's own base line for plasma vitamin E levels (around the maximum physiological increase). The increase may be measured as an increase in the plasma vitamin E level of up to 25%, preferably 25% or above (preferably up to 50%, or 25 to 50%, or even 50 to 90%) of an individual animal when compared to the plasma vitamin E level when the animal is fed a control diet. The control diet, for example, is such that the total vitamin E consumption for the cat or dog is 10IU/400kcal.

Vitamin E is a collective term for several biologically similar compounds, including those called tocopherols and tocotrienols, which share the same biological activity.

The most biologically active biological form of vitamin E (also the most active antioxidant) in animal tissue is alpha-tocopherol. Vitamin E cannot be synthesised *in vivo*. Vitamin E protects against the loss of cell membrane integrity, which adversely alters cellular and organelle function.

Units of vitamin E can be expressed as International Units (IU), where 1 IU of alpha-tocopherol equals 1mg of alpha-tocopherol. Other vitamin E compounds have their IU determined by their biopotency in comparison to alpha-tocopherol as described in McDowell, L.R (1989) Vitamin E: In vitamins in Animal Nutrition, Chapter 4, page 96, Academic Press, UK.

To date, levels of vitamin E above and beyond the minimum levels sufficient to prevent vitamin E deficiency symptoms present in the domestic dog or cat have not been of interest. This invention identifies that the levels of vitamin E in the dog or cat reflect the levels present in their diet and that these levels provide a typical baseline level (see examples) which is not exceeded when the animal is fed on prepared petfood. The present invention shows that the levels of vitamin E in the dog and cat can be increased by incorporating higher levels of vitamin E in the animal's diet (and that this can be achieved by the provision of specialised prepared petfood and/or a cat or dog supplement).

Aspects of the invention provide a means for reducing oxidative stress in the domestic cat and dog. Such a reduction in oxidative stress, in particular strengthens the immune response and provides a healthier animal. Markers of oxidative damage in a dog or cat include, amongst others: plasma carbonyls (end products of protein oxidation), plasma lipid hydroperoxides (markers of lipid oxidation), and anti-LDL antibodies which are produced as a response to LDL oxidation. A decline in any of these is indicative of reduced oxidative damage.

The vitamin E according to the first aspect of the invention may be in any form. It may be a tocopherol or a tocotrienol. It may be alpha-tocopherol, (d- α or dl- α) beta-tocopherol (d- β or dl- β), gamma-tocopherol (d- γ or dl- γ), delta-tocopherol, alpha-tocotrienol, beta-tocotrienol, gamma-tocotrienol or delta-tocotrienol. Preferably it is
5 alpha-tocopherol.

The source of the vitamin E is not limiting. Preferred vitamin E sources include vitamin E acetate, (e.g tocopherol acetate), vitamin E acetate adsorbate or vitamin E acetate spray dried. Preferred sources are synthetic although natural sources may be
10 used.

The form of administration of the vitamin E is not limiting. It may be in the form of a diet, foodstuff or a supplement. Any of these forms may be solid, semi-solid or liquid.

15 The supplement is particularly useful to supplement a diet or foodstuff which does not contain sufficiently high levels of one or more of the components according to the invention. The concentrations of the components in the supplement may be used to "top up" the levels in the animal's diet or foodstuff. This can be done by including a quantity of the supplement with the animal's diet or by additionally feeding the animal
20 a quantity of the supplement. The supplement can be formed as a foodstuff with extremely high levels of one or more components of the invention which requires dilution before feeding to the animal. The supplement may be in any form, including solid (e.g. a powder), semi-solid (e.g. a food-like consistency/gel), a liquid or alternatively, it may be in the form of a tablet or capsule. The liquid can conveniently
25 be mixed in with the food or fed directly to the animal, for example via a spoon or via a pipette-like device. The supplement may be high in one or more components of the invention or may be in the form of a combined pack of at least two parts, each part containing the required level of one or more component.

Preferably the vitamin E is incorporated into a commercial petfood product or a commercial dietary supplement. The petfood product may be a dry, semi-dry, a moist or a liquid (drink) product. Moist products include food which is sold in tins or foil containers and has a moisture content of 70 to 90%. Dry products include food which have a similar composition, but with 5 to 15% moisture and presented as biscuit-like kibbles. The diet, foodstuff or supplement is preferably packaged. In this way the consumer is able to identify, from the packaging, the ingredients in the food and identify that it is suitable for the dog or cat in question. The packaging may be metal (usually in the form of a tin or flexifoil), plastic, paper or card. The amount of moisture in any product may influence the type of packaging which can be used or is required.

The diet, foodstuff or supplement according to the present invention encompasses any product which a dog or cat may consume in its diet. Thus, the invention covers standard food products, as well as pet food snacks (for example snack bars, biscuits and sweet products). The diet or foodstuff is preferably a cooked product. It may incorporate meat or animal derived material (such as beef, chicken, turkey, lamb, blood plasma, marrowbone etc, or two or more thereof). The diet or foodstuff alternatively may be meat free (preferably including a meat substitute such as soya, maize gluten or a soya product) in order to provide a protein source. The product may contain additional protein sources such as soya protein concentrate, milk proteins, gluten etc. The product may also contain a starch source such as one or more grains (e.g. wheat, corn, rice, oats, barely etc) or may be starch free. A typical dry commercial dog and cat food contains about 30% crude protein, about 10-20% fat and the remainder being carbohydrate, including dietary fibre and ash. A typical wet, or moist product contains (on a dry matter basis) about 40% fat, 50% protein and the remainder being fibre and ash. The present invention is particularly relevant for a diet, foodstuff or supplement as herein described which is sold as a diet, foodstuff or supplement for a cat or dog.

In the present text the terms "domestic" dog and "domestic" cat mean dogs and cats, in particular *Felis domesticus* and *Canis domesticus*.

5 The level of plasma vitamin E in a cat or dog can easily be determined. A representative example of determining plasma vitamin E level is described in the introductory portion of the examples.

10 The concentration of vitamin E in a product (solid or liquid or any other form) can easily be determined. This is also described in the introductory portion of the examples.

In the first aspect of the invention, the control diet may, instead, provide a total vitamin E to the animal of 15IU/400kcal.

15 Preferably, the administration of the vitamin E according to the first aspect of the invention is at a level of from 25IU/400kcal diet. Throughout this text, references to concentrations per kcal are to kcal total metabolisable energy intake. The determination of calorie density can be identified using Nutritional Requirements of Dogs (1985) National Research Council (U.S.) National Academy Press Washington
20 DC, ISBN: 0-309-03496-5 or Nutritional Requirements of Cats (1986) National Research Council (U.S.) National Academy Press Washington DC, ISBN: 0-309-03682-8. Preferred levels for cats are from 30IU/400kcal, from 35IU/400kcal, from 40IU/400kcal, from 45IU/400 kcal, from 50IU/400 kcal, from 55IU/400kcal, up to about 100IU/400kcal or above. Preferred levels for dogs are from 30IU/400kcal, from
25 40IU/400kcal, from 45IU/400kcal, from 50IU/400kcal, from 55IU/400kcal, from 60IU/400kcal, from 65IU/400kcal, up to about from 100IU/400kcal or above.

For the first aspect of the invention, the method may include the administration of an amount of vitamin C (ascorbic acid).

30

Vitamin C is a water-soluble substance. It is synthesised *de novo* in both the domestic cat and the domestic dog. Because it is synthesised *in vivo*, the effect of vitamin C supplements in dog and cat has not previously been investigated. In particular, the effect of vitamin C supplementation in cat and dog, as a potential antioxidant and in combination with vitamin E supplementation has not been investigated.

The present invention shows that vitamin C levels in a cat or a dog can be increased by supplementation. This is demonstrated by an increase in plasma values following vitamin C supplementation. The increase in vitamin C levels can contribute to a reduction in free radicals and therefore a reduction in oxidative stress in the animal.

The vitamin C according to the first aspect of the invention may be in any form. It may be liquid, semi-solid or solid. Preferably it is a heat stable form such as a form of calcium phosphate.

The source of the vitamin C is not limiting. Preferred vitamin C sources include crystalline ascorbic acid (optionally pure), ethylcellulose coated ascorbic acid, calcium phosphate salts of ascorbic acid, ascorbic acid-2-monophosphate salt or ascorbyl-2-monophosphate with small traces of the disphosphate salt and traces of the triphosphate salt, calcium phosphate, or for example, fresh liver.

The level of vitamin C in a product (solid, liquid or any other form) can easily be determined. This is described in the introductory part of the examples.

A further useful point in relation to the use of vitamin E in combination with vitamin C is their potential to act synergistically. This may be assisted by the fact that vitamin E is lipid soluble and vitamin C is water-soluble. Alpha-tocopherol is known to sit in the lipid membrane. Ascorbate and alpha-tocopherol, for example, interact at the interface between cell membranes or lipoproteins and water. Ascorbic acid rapidly reduces alpha-tocopherol radicals in membranes to regenerate alpha-tocopherol.

The preferred concentration of vitamin C according to the first aspect of the invention is a level which preferably increases the plasma vitamin C level of an animal by up to about 25% (preferably 25% or more) in comparison with when the animal is fed a control diet, such that its total vitamin C consumption is (for both a cat or a
5 dog) 5mg/400kcal diet. Levels of vitamin C which do not achieve this increase are still covered by the first aspect of the invention. Levels of vitamin C according to the first aspect of the invention include from 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 25, 27, 30, 32, 38, 40, 42, 48 up to about 50 mg/400kcal diet. Preferred levels for the cat are the above options from 10 to 48 mg/400kcal and for the dog, the above options from 12 to 50
10 mg/400kcal. Levels above 50 mg/400kcal may cause urinary tract oxalate production in some animals and may therefore be best avoided.

The first aspect of the invention may include the administration of an amount of taurine. The taurine may be in addition to, or instead of, the supplemented vitamin C
15 described above.

Taurine is an unusual amino acid found in a wide variety of animal species. Taurine is an essential nutrient for the cat which, unlike the dog, is unable to synthesise taurine from precursor amino acids. It is thought that taurine protects cellular membranes
20 from toxic components including oxidants. The increase in vitamin taurine levels in an animal diet can contribute to a reduction in free radicals and therefore a reduction in oxidative stress in the animal, in particular in combination with the other components of the invention.

The taurine according to the first aspect of the invention may be in any form. It may be powdered, crystalline, semi-solid or liquid.
25

The source of the taurine is not limiting. Preferred taurine sources include aminoethylsulfonic acid (C₂H₇N₃S). Sources may be natural or synthetic.
30

Suitable concentrations of taurine for use according to the first aspect of the invention are usually determined, to some extent as to the processing of the product (for example, whether the product is dry or canned). To maintain plasma taurine levels in the cat at the normal range ($>60\mu\text{mol/l}$), a canned (moist) diet must supply at least

5 39mg of taurine/kg body weight per day and a dry diet at least 19mg/kg body weight per day. The first aspect of an invention provides, for a product which is not subjected to a high temperature method (such as canning) a preferred level of from about 80mg/400kcal, more preferably from about 100, increasing even more preferably from 120, 150, 180, 200, 220, 250, 280, 300, 320, 350, 400 and above in mg/400kcal diet.

10 In a product which is processed such as by high temperature, levels according to the invention are preferably from about 380mg/400kcal, more preferably from about 400, increasing even more preferably from 420, 450, 480, 500, 520, 550, 580, 600, 620, 650, 700 and above in mg/400kcal diet.

15 The concentration of taurine in a product (solid liquid or in any other form) can be easily determined. A representative method is described in the introductory portion of the examples. The *in vivo* feline status of taurine can be enhanced through dietary supplementation. The dose response effect of dietary taurine content can be measure by plasma levels. This is also described in the introductory portion of the examples.

20 The first aspect of the invention may further include the administration of an amount of a carotenoid. The carotenoid may be in addition to, or instead of, the supplemented vitamin C and/or the taurine as described above.

25 The carotenoids are a group of red, orange and yellow pigments predominantly found in plant foods, particularly fruit and vegetables, and in the tissues of animals which eat the plants. They are lipophilic compounds. Some carotenoids act as a precursors of vitamin A, some cannot. This property is unrelated to their antioxidant activity. Carotenoids can act as powerful antioxidants. Carotenoids are absorbed in varying
30 degrees by different animal species. Carotenoids may be classified into two main

groups; those based on carotenes and xanthophylls (which include oxygenated compounds). Common carotenoids include; beta-carotene, alpha-carotene, lycopene, lutein, zeaxanthin and astaxanthin. Carotenoids are not proven to be essential nutrients in the feline or canine diet. Unlike humans and dogs, the cat is unable to
 5 convert the precursor beta-carotene into the active vitamin A form since the required enzyme necessary for this conversion is absent from the intestinal mucosa in cats (they do not possess the dioxygenase enzyme which is needed to cleave the carotene molecule).

10 This invention shows that carotenoids can be absorbed by the domestic cat and dog (to give an increased plasma concentration) and can contribute to a reduction in oxidative stress. Further, the present invention has demonstrated that the carotenoids can be absorbed following their incorporation into a commercial product. As mentioned above, the components of the first aspect of the invention may act synergistically.
 15 Vitamin E is able to protect beta-carotene from oxidation and may have a sparing effect on beta-carotene. Vitamin E is thought to protect the chemical bonds of beta-carotene from being oxidised.

The source of the carotenoids is not limiting and can include natural and synthetic
 20 sources. In particular, the preferred source is a natural source and includes; marigold meal and lucerne meal (sources of lutein); tomato meal, red palm oil, tomato powder, tomato pomace/pulp (sources of beta-carotene and lycopene). Sources include oils high in carotenoid levels and pure manufactured carotenoids such as lutein, violaxanthin, cryptoxanthin, bixin, zeaxanthin, apo-EE (Apo-8-carotenic acid
 25 ethylester), canthaxanthin, citranaxanthin, achinenone, lycopene and capsanthin.

The concentrations of the following carotenoids are preferably:

Beta-carotene: 0.01 to 1.5mg/400kcal, preferably 0.5 to 1mg/400kcal

Lycopene: 0.01 to 1.5mg/400kcal, preferably 0.5 to 1mg/400kcal

30 Lutein: 0.05 to 1.5mg/400kcal, preferably 0.5 to 1mg/400kcal.

In particular, the present invention provides for a combination of carotenoids in the first aspect of the invention.

Preferred sources of the combined carotenoids include;

- 5 Red Palm Oil and Marigold Meal
 Tomato Powder, Marigold Meal and Lucerne
 Tomato Pomace and Marigold Meal.

10 As described above, the invention includes vitamin E and optionally other components. Useful combinations of the components (preferably in a canned or dry petfood) include;

- 15 Vitamin E, vitamin C, taurine, red palm oil and marigold meal
 Vitamin E, vitamin C, taurine, tomato powder, marigold meal and lucerne
 Vitamin E, vitamin C, taurine, tomato powder and marigold meal
 Vitamin E, vitamin C, taurine, tomato powder and lucerne
 Vitamin E, taurine, tomato pomace and marigold meal.

A combination of the present invention is;

20

		Approx. active component
		<u>mg/400kcal after production</u> (Dry Product)
	Vitamin C	20mg ascorbic acid
	Vitamin E	50 IU
25	Taurine	200mg (500 mg in wet product)
	Lutein	0.17mg
	Lycopene	0.03mg
	Beta-carotene	0.01mg

30

A further useful combination of the present invention is:

	Vitamin E	50IU/400kcal
	Vitamin C	20mg/400kcal
5	Taurine	500mg/400kcal
	Beta-carotene	0.5 to 1mg/400kcal
	Lycopene	1mg/400kcal
	Lutein	0.5 to 1mg/400kcal

- 10 Other useful components of the diet, foodstuff or supplement according to the invention, include; trace minerals (not direct antioxidants, but function as cofactors within antioxidant metalloenzyme systems), selenium (an essential part of the antioxidant selenoenzyme, glutathione peroxidase), copper, zinc and manganese (forming an integral part of the antioxidant metalloenzymes Cu-Zn-superoxide
- 15 dismutase and Mn-superoxide dismutase.

In accordance with the method of the first aspect of the invention, the components may be administered, or consumed, simultaneously, separately, or sequentially.

- 20 In accordance with a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement, which delivers to said animal, a concentration of ingredients sufficient to increase the antioxidant status of the animal.

- 25 All preferred features of the first aspect of the invention also apply to the second. In particular all of the levels and preferred levels (including more preferred and most preferred levels) according to the first aspect also apply to the second.

- Preferably, the dog or cat diet, foodstuff, or supplement provides an antioxidant status of greater than 20mg/l of vitamin E.
- 30

A third aspect of the invention provides a dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement which provides a concentration of vitamin E at a level according to the first aspect of the invention. The concentration may be as stated according to the first aspect of the invention which provides the described percentage increases or the particular (including preferred) levels.

The dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement according to the third aspect may also provide a concentration of vitamin C at a concentration also according to the vitamin C levels of the first aspect of the invention.

The dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement of the third aspect may provide, in addition, or as an alternative to the vitamin C, a concentration of taurine at a concentration also according to the taurine levels of the first aspect of the invention.

The dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement, according to the third aspect may provide, in addition to the vitamin C and/or the taurine or as an alternative, a concentration of a carotenoid at a concentration also according to the carotenoid levels of the first aspect of the invention.

Preferred features of aspects one and two, also apply to the third aspect.

A fourth aspect of the invention provides a dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement, according to the third aspect of the invention, for use in the prevention or treatment of low antioxidant status in a dog or cat.

Preferred features of aspects one to three also apply to the fourth aspect.

A fifth aspect of the invention provides a dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement, according to the third aspect of the invention, for use in the prevention or treatment of any disorder which has a component of oxidative stress. Such disorders include;

ageing, cancer, heart disease, atherosclerosis, arthritis, cataracts, inflammatory bowel disease, renal disease, renal failure, neurodegenerative disease and immunity (such as compromised immunity). Also included are prevention and treatment of oxidative stress caused by animal vaccinations (often annually) and anaesthetics, which may also be used for annual procedures such as dental treatments (which may require general anaesthetic) and exposure to UV light or radiation. With respect to immune function, this is equally applicable to those subjects who have a compromised immune function due to age (e.g. growing animals or senescing animals) as well as those experiencing immunological challenge. The maintenance of a healthy immune response in animals who are clinically healthy is also included in this definition.

Preferred features of aspects one to four also apply to the fifth aspect.

A sixth aspect provides for the use of vitamin E, in the manufacture of a medicament/clinical or veterinary diet for the prevention or treatment of any cat or dog disorder which has a component of oxidative stress.

Preferred features of aspects one to five also apply to the sixth.

A seventh aspect of the invention provides for the use of vitamin E at a level of 25IU/400kcal or above, incorporated into a diet, foodstuff or supplement, as an *in vivo* antioxidant, in a dog or a cat. All preferred features of aspects one to six also apply to the seventh. In particular, the levels of vitamin E may be as the preferred levels for vitamin E set out for the first aspect of the invention.

An eighth aspect of the invention provides a method for making a diet, foodstuff or supplement according to any of the second to fifth aspects of the invention the method comprising mixing together at least two ingredients of the diet, foodstuff or supplement. One of the components will be the required level of vitamin E. The preferred form of the diet or foodstuff is a petfood product and therefore the method

for making the petfood product, in any form, comprises mixing together the ingredients for the petfood product and incorporating one or more of the components according to the invention. The components may be added at any time during the manufacture/processing of the diet/foodstuff, including at the end, as the last step
5 before packaging.

The product can be made according to any method known in the art, such as in Waltham Book of Dog and Cat Nutrition, Ed. ATB Edney, Chapter by A. Rainbird, entitled "A Balanced Diet", pages 57 to 74, Pergamon Press.

10

A ninth aspect of the invention provides a dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement comprising vitamin C at a concentration of from 15mg/400kcal diet. The diet, foodstuff or supplement details are as those described for the previous aspects of the invention in relation to the vitamin C component to the extent that it comprises a
15 vitamin C concentration of from 15 mg/400kcal diet. Features of aspects one to eight, as herein described may be individual or combined options together with the vitamin C concentration according to the ninth aspect of the invention. The ninth aspect of the invention provides a diet, foodstuff or supplement useful for the prevention or treatment of a disorder which has a component of oxidative stress. Such disorders are
20 also those as described above for the previous aspects of the invention. The inclusion of vitamin C in a dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement is unique in as far as it relates to the concentrations of vitamin C stated and in particular or for the uses given.

25

The vitamin C concentrations range from 15mg/400kcal upwards. Preferred levels are those above 15mg/400kcal as set out above according to the preferred concentrations of vitamin C according to the first aspect of the invention. Because vitamin C is synthesised *in vivo* in both the domestic cat and the domestic dog it has never been of particular interest to consider introducing to a cat or dog supplemental levels of vitamin C via cat or dog food. However, the present invention shows that such a diet

can be particularly useful, primarily for the production of a clinical diet/veterinary diet/medicament.

5 The present invention also provides for the use of vitamin C in a diet, foodstuff or supplement for a dog or a cat. The use may be in the manufacture of a diet for the prevention or treatment of a disorder which has a component of oxidative stress. Those disorders include cancer, ageing, heart disease, atherosclerosis arthritis, cataracts inflammatory bowel disease, renal disease, renal failure, neurodegenerative disease or compromised immunity.

10

The invention will now be described with reference to the following non-limiting examples.

EXAMPLES

15

Introductory Portion

This section describes, firstly, how blood samples may be taken for determination of vitamin E, vitamin C, taurine and carotenoids. Also described are methods for analysis of components in plasma and methods for measuring components in food. In addition to the details set out below, details regarding analytical procedures can be found in McDowell L.R. (1989) Vitamin E: In Vitamins in Animal Nutrition Chapter 4, page 96, Academic Press, UK.

20

Plasma and Whole Blood Taurine

25

Preparation of samples:

Blood samples are collected into heparinarised bottles from either the cephalic or jugular vein. Following mixing of the sample on a roller, the samples are kept on ice for transfer to the laboratory. Whole blood is then frozen at -20°C until analysis. Alternatively for plasma measurement, plasma is extracted by centrifugation of blood

samples (at 3500 rpm for 10 minutes at 0°C). Plasma is frozen at -20°C until analysis.

5 The analysis of Taurine in cat plasma/blood is carried out by taking the sample and precipitating out protein by reaction with sulpho-salicylic acid solution. The sample is then centrifuged and the supernatant liquor filtered.

Reference where plasma taurine has been measured in cats:

10 Earle, K.E. and Smith, P.M. (1991) The effect of dietary taurine content on the plasma taurine concentration of the cat. British Journal of Nutrition 66, 227-235.

Plasma Vitamin C

Preparation of samples:

15 Blood samples are collected into heparinarised light-protected (foil-wrapped) bottles from either the cephalic or jugular vein. Following mixing of the sample on a roller, the samples are kept on ice for transfer to the laboratory. Plasma is extracted by centrifugation of blood samples (at 3500 rpm for 10 minutes at 0°C). Plasma is frozen at -20°C until next-day analysis. Samples are prepared under subdued lighting at all times.

20 1ml plasma extracted with 5ml extractant (15g metaphosphoric acid + 0.475g EDTA + 20ml glacial acetic acid in 500ml water) – the procedure is then the same as for product.

25 A preferred minimal dose of vitamin C to achieve an increase in plasma in cats is 20mg/400kcal. A preferred minimal dose of vitamin C tested to achieve an increase in plasma in dogs was 27mg/400kcal.

Plasma Vitamin E

30 Preparation of samples:

Blood samples are collected into heparinarised bottles from either the cephalic or jugular vein. Following mixing of the samples on a roller, the samples are kept on ice for transfer to the laboratory. Plasma is extracted by centrifugation of blood samples (at 3500 rpm for 10 minutes at 0°C). Plasma is frozen at -20°C until analysis.

5

Sample size = 250µl. The sample is extracted into hexane after the addition of tocopherol acetate as internal standard. The hexane is evaporated and the residue dissolved in methanol and injected onto the HPLC. Separation is achieved using a reverse-phase column with methanol as eluent with UV detection at 285nm.

10

A preferred minimal dose of vitamin E to achieve an increase in plasma in cats is 34 IU/400kcal. A preferred minimal dose of vitamin E tested to achieve an increase in plasma in dogs was 50IU/400kcal.

15 Carotenoid determination in plasma

Blood samples are collected into heparinarised light-protected (foil-wrapped) bottles from either the cephalic or jugular vein. Following mixing of the samples on a roller, the samples are kept on ice for transfer to the laboratory. Plasma is extracted by centrifugation of blood samples (at 3500 rpm for 10 minutes at 0°C). Plasma is frozen at -80°C until analysis. Samples are prepared under subdued lighting at all times.

20

The following two methods may be used to determine carotenoid concentration in plasma.

25 Method 1

The first method is to measure the major carotenoids of interest, with the exception of lutein and zeaxanthin which will not be separated using this method.

30

The method used to detect carotenoids is a variation of that of Craft, N.E. and Wise, S.A., Journal of Chromatography, 589, 171-176, (1992).

The extraction of carotenoids from plasma is achieved using a variation of that of Thurnham *et. al.* Clinical Chemistry, 34, 377-381, 1988.

5 Method 2

The second method is to separate lutein and zeaxanthin and to separate the different isoforms of the carotenoids.

10 The method used to detect the carotenoids is a variation of that of Yeum, Kyung-Jin., *et. al.* Am. J. Clin. Nutr, 64, 594-602, 1996.

The extraction of carotenoids from plasma is achieved using a variation of that of Thurnham *et. al.* Clinical Chemistry, 34, 377-381, 1988.

15 All extractions were carried out under subdued lighting, and all stock solutions of carotenoids were stored under argon.

Vitamin C – Food Product

20 Ascorbic acid is enzymatically oxidised to dehydro ascorbic acid which is condensed with o-phenylene diamine to the fluorescent quinoxaline derivative. The latter is separated from interfering compounds by reversed-phase HPLC with fluorimetric detection.

Vitamins A & E Food Product

The sample is hydrolysed with ethanolic potassium hydroxide solution and the vitamins extracted into petroleum ether. The petroleum ether is removed by evaporation and the residue is dissolved in propan-2-ol. The concentration of vitamin A and E in the propan-2-ol extract is determined by reversed-phase liquid chromatography.

Free Taurine – Food Product

Free Taurine is that which is nutritionally available in a product.

The analysis of Free Taurine is carried out by taking the sample, adding dilute Hydrochloric acid. This is then macerated and transferred to a volumetric flask. A small amount is then taken and sulpho-salicylic acid is added to precipitate the protein. The sample is then centrifuged and the supernatant liquor filtered. The resulting solution is reacted with dansyl chloride and analysed by HPLC using fluorescence detection.

Carotenoids – Food Product

20-25g sample taken for analysis. Sample is saponified with 28% ethanolic potassium hydroxide for 30mins. At 90°C under nitrogen and with pyrogallol as antioxidant. After cooling, the saponified extract is extracted with 2x250ml mixed ethers (pet. Ether/diethyl ether 1:1) and the organic phase is washed with water until neutral. The ether extract is evaporated at 35°C under vacuum with BHT as antioxidant and the residue redissolved in the HPLC mobile phase. The carotenoids are determined using reverse phase HPLC using UV detection at 450nm.

Example 1.

Vitamin E

A group of 8 dogs were maintained a nutritionally complete diet (see reference section

representative diet) for a period of 6 weeks prior to receiving one of the two supplementary levels of vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol acetate below (table 1).

Table 1: Vitamin E content in test diet before supplementation

Diet	Vitamin E content before Supplementation
Complete and balanced	8.7 IU/400kcal

Plasma levels significantly ($p>0.05$) increased following only 1 week of supplementation at both the 50IU/400kcal and 100IU/400 kcal level.

Plasma saturation appeared to occur after 1 week of supplementation. Plasma levels declined to baseline levels after 2 weeks of stopping supplementation.

It can be concluded from the doses studied, that dietary supplementation with vitamin E significantly increases plasma status in dogs by a magnitude of 60-66% (figure 1).

Example 2

Antioxidant Supplementation in Cats

Vitamin C

4 groups of 8 or 9 cats were given oral supplements of vitamin C at 4 different levels whilst being maintained on a nutritionally complete diet (see reference diet section).

Baseline plasma vitamins C levels demonstrate that there are no significant difference between the groups prior to supplementation.

As can be seen in figure 2, within 7 days the plasma vitamin C levels for all 4 groups significantly increased above their baseline prior to supplementation.

Although the higher vitamin C supplements resulted in greater plasma values, the increase was not significantly different between the 4 groups.

- 5 Following the end of the supplementation period plasma vitamin C levels returned to baseline.

These data demonstrate that the antioxidant status of cats can be increased with vitamin C supplementation of their diet at relatively low levels.

10

Example 3

Vitamin E

- 15 The impact of typical dietary vitamin E levels on the vitamin E status of cats has been evaluated, as well as the effect of dietary supplementation.

The plasma vitamin E concentrations of 2 groups of 12 cats maintained on 2 commercial nutritionally complete cats diets (see reference diet section) with different dietary vitamin E levels were determined. The plasma levels (duplicate measurements 2 weeks apart) seen in Table 2 demonstrate that cats maintained on a diet for a period of 4 weeks with a higher vitamin E level have a relatively increased vitamin E status.

20

Table 2: Vitamin E plasma status in cats reflecting vitamin E intake

25

Vitamin E content	Plasma Vitamin E (\pm SD) ug/ml
60IU/400kcal	26.62 \pm 7.2
24IU/400kcal	15.09 \pm 4.0

In order to determine the effect of supplementation, oral vitamin E supplements (α -tocopherol acetate) were administered to a group of 12 cats whilst being maintained on the nutritionally complete diet.

- 5 The effect of the supplementation can be seen in figure 3. Plasma vitamin E levels were significantly increased following supplementation, reaching saturation after approximately 4 to 6 weeks of supplementation.

Hence, dietary vitamin E supplementation can enhance the antioxidant status of cats.

10

Example 4

Total plasma antioxidants in cats; normal ranges and influence of age.

- 15 The total antioxidant status in the domestic cat has never previously been reported. The aim of this study was to validate a method of determining total antioxidant status in the cat, determine normal total antioxidant ranges in healthy adult cats and investigate the effect of age on total plasma antioxidant status.

- 20 A colorimetric assay kit (NX2332) manufactured by Randox Laboratories Limited, was validated for the determination of total antioxidant status in the cat. Assay precision was determined both by replicate analysis of cat plasma samples, and of commercial quality control (QC) material (PAR 721013 and PAR 721014; Bio-stat Diagnostics), Intra and Inter assay coefficient of variation (CV) demonstrated
- 25 acceptable variation for spectrophotometric assays with plasma sample CV < 10%, and QC CV < 5%. Dilution of cat plasma produced in linear response in the assay.

The effect of ageing on plasma antioxidant levels was evaluated. 134 cats, maintained on a range of nutritionally complete cat foods (see diet reference section), participated

in the study. Total antioxidant status was evaluated in single plasma samples from 69 male and 65 female domestic shorthaired cats aged between 6 months and 14 years. All means are quoted \pm the standard deviation (SD).

- 5 The results indicate the presence of a transitional period of antioxidant status occurring at approximately 6 years of age. A Newman-Keuls multiple range test showed that the total plasma antioxidant status of cats aged under 6 years was significantly ($p < 0.01$) higher than those aged over 6.5 years (see Table 3). It is not known whether a decline in antioxidant status at this age signals a greater susceptibility to illness or whether
- 10 antioxidant status in this age influences lifespan in cats.

Table 3. Mean total plasma antioxidant concentrations from cats categorised according to age.

Age Category (years)	Total Plasma Antioxidant Status (mmol/l) \pm SD	Number of animals
<6	0.920 \pm 0.77 ^a	47
6	0.872 \pm 0.182 ^{ab}	9
>6	0.799 \pm 0.092 ^b	78

Superscript denote homogeneous groups

15

Example 5

Total plasma antioxidant and superoxide dismutase status in dogs

- 20 Little is known about the antioxidant status in the domestic dog. The aim of this study was to validate a method of, and determine normal ranges of, total plasma antioxidants (TPAO) and erythrocyte SOD (superoxide Dismutase) activity in the dog.

Colorimetric assay kits manufactured by Randox laboratories Limited were validated

for determination of TPAO status (Kit No: NX2332 and SOD status (Kit No: SD 125 in the dog. For TPAO, assay precision was determined both by replicate analysis of dog plasma samples, and, of commercial quality control (QC) material (PAR 721013 and PAR 721014: biostat Diagnostics). Inter and Intra assay coefficient of variation (CV) demonstrated acceptable variation for spectrophotometric assays, with plasma sample CV<10% and QC<5%. SOD status assay precision was determined by replicate analysis of dog erythrocyte samples. Inter and Intra assay coefficient of variation (CV) demonstrated acceptable variation for spectrophotometric assays with erythrocyte sample CV<10%.

TPAO and erythrocyte SOD status were evaluated in 30 male and 20 female dogs aged between 9 months and 16 years. Ten breeds were represented. All dogs were clinically normal, and had been maintained long-term on a variety of manufactured nutritionally complete diets. There was no apparent relationship between age and TPAO or SOD activity. Dogs were not equally represented across the age groups (data not shown), and further work is in progress to assess whether this observation is supported by a larger sample size and better age spread. No significant difference was seen between the gender for either mean TPAO status (male: 0.719 ± 0.135 , female: 0.786 ± 0.101) or SOD activity (male: 1275.41 ± 264.46 , female: 1267.61 ± 166.34 U/g Hb). However, Bartlett's Test showed a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between variance of SOD activity in male (6994.0) and female (27670.3) dogs.

Analysis of those breeds with five or more representatives showed a significant difference ($p < 0.01$) for both SOD activity, and TPAO status, between breed but not gender. Newman-Keuls multiple range tests showed Beagles to have significantly lower mean SOD activity ($p < 0.05$) and mean TPAO status ($p < 0.01$) than Labradors and Yorkshire Terriers, Table 4.

Table 4. Superoxide dismutase and total plasma antioxidant activity for three breeds of

dog.

Breed	Mean SOD activity \pm SD	Mean TPAO activity \pm SD	n
Beagle	1084.70 \pm 136.24 ^a	0.569 \pm 0.094 ^a	10
Labrador	1323.65 \pm 185.77 ^b	0.830 \pm 0.113 ^b	15
Yorkshire Terrier	1293.76 \pm 215.54 ^b	0.798 \pm 0.036 ^b	5

Superscripts denote homogeneous groups within columns (Newman-Keuls multiple range test)

n=number of animals

5

These data indicate that it may not be sufficient to assume a single value for normal SOD and TPAO ranges in dogs. In this instance two values are required, one for Beagles and one for the other two breeds. The 95% confidence intervals for the mean ranges of TPAO status and erythrocyte SOD activity in Beagles are 0.569 \pm 0.067 mmol/l and 1084.9 \pm 97.27 U/g Hb respectively, and for the other two breeds; 0.822 \pm 0.047 mmol/l and 1316.2 \pm 88.03 U/g Hb.

10

Example 6

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Assessment of total antioxidant status in the cat and dog using a fully automated colormetric assay

The aim of this study was to validate a colormetric assay kit, manufactured by Randox Laboratories Ltd, for the determination of total antioxidant status in the cat and dog. Secondly the validated assay was used to assess changes in total antioxidant status of the cat and dog with age and to compare these changes in other biochemical and haematological parameters. The assay reacts 2,2'-Azino-di-(3-ethylbenzthiazoline sulphonate) (ABTS) with a peroxide and H₂O₂ to produce a radical cation ABTS⁺ which can be measured to 600nm. Antioxidants present in a sample will cause

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suppression of this colour production to a degree proportional to their concentration.

The assay was performed on a Cobas Mira analyser (Roche Diagnostics) using the protocol supplied by Randox Laboratories. Assay precision was determined by replicate analysis of cat and dog plasma samples and of commercial quality control

5 (QC) material. Inter-assay and intra-assay CV were both less than 5% for the QC material and were both less than 10% for the cat and dog plasma samples. Dilutions of cat and dog plasma produced a linear response in the assay. Routine haematology and biochemistry profiles, including total antioxidant status, were performed on domestic short haired cat and on several breeds of pedigree dogs of various ages.

10 Antioxidant status in the cat increased up to 2 months of age, but then showed a subsequent decline. No sex difference were apparent. Female dogs of less than 1 year showed a slight decrease in antioxidant status, otherwise there was no significant change with age. Multiple regression analysis demonstrated a relationship between antioxidant status, albumin, aspartate aminotransferase and calcium in the cat and
15 antioxidant status, phosphate and alanine aminotransferase in the dog. The validation results were considered to be acceptable and the assay is suitable for the determination of total antioxidant status in the cat or dog.

Example 7

20

Effect of a vitamin C supplement on plasma status in healthy adult cats.

Vitamin C is a major water soluble antioxidant *in vivo*, that can delay or inhibit oxidation, important particular in extracellular fluids. However the response in the cat
25 (*Felis domesticus*) to different dietary levels of vitamin C has not been previously investigated. The aim of this study was to establish the effect of vitamin C supplementation in healthy adult cats on plasma status.

30 Plasma vitamin C concentrations of 33 cats were determined by reversed-phase High Performance Liquid Chromatography. Subsequently the cats were allocated into 4

groups by stratified randomised sampling, ensuring there were no significant differences between the baseline plasma vitamin C levels of the 4 groups (ANOVA $p>0.05$).

Daily vitamin C supplements (crystalline L-ascorbic acid, ICN Pharmaceuticals, UK, in a gelatine capsule, Analytical Supplies Limited, UK) were given orally to the cats for 21 days. The 4 groups of cats received either 3.5, 7.0, 10.5 or 21.0 mg vitamin C/day. Plasma vitamin C levels were determined at 7, 14 and 21 days of supplementation, as well as, at 21 days post-supplementation. All cats were maintained on a nutritionally complete canned diet, with a vitamin C content of 11.6 mg/1.6MJ.

The plasma vitamin C levels of the cats significantly increased at 7 days after daily supplementation at all 4 dietary levels administered (paired t-test $p<0.05$), and during the supplementation period these levels were maintained, Table 5. Although the higher dietary supplementation levels of vitamin C achieved greater plasma values when compared with those of the lower dietary levels, there were no significant differences between dietary groups in the plasma increases (repeated measures multifactor ANOVA using General Linear Model $p<0.05$). The plasma levels of all cats returned to baseline levels 21 days post-supplementation.

Table 5. Plasma Vitamin C Concentrations (ug/ml \pm SD)

Group	n	Time of supplementation (days)				21 days post-supplementation
		0	7	14	21	
1	8	3.93 ^a \pm 0.98	4.73 ^b \pm 0.71	4.73 ^b \pm 0.39	5.02 ^b \pm 0.64	3.66 ^a \pm 0.74
2	8	4.16 ^a \pm 1.18	5.28 ^a \pm 0.99	5.55 ^b \pm 0.67	5.20 ^b \pm 0.82	4.17 ^a \pm 0.73
3	8	4.34 ^a \pm 1.24	5.20 ^a \pm 1.16	5.46 ^b \pm 1.02	5.42 ^b \pm 1.28	4.56 ^a \pm 1.14
4	9	4.41 ^a \pm 0.96	5.91 ^b \pm 1.04	5.90 ^b \pm 0.54	5.85 ^b \pm 0.80	4.17 ^a \pm 0.65

Heterogeneous superscripts within rows indicate a significant difference with time

(ANOVA $p < 0.05$)

These data demonstrate that at low levels of dietary supplementation with vitamin C administered on a daily basis, the plasma status of cats can be significantly enhanced.

5 Continual supplementation is required in order to maintain the enhanced plasma status.

Example 8

10 **Validation and normal ranges of plasma ceruloplasmin concentration in cats and dogs.**

The cuproenzyme, ceruloplasmin has a number of functional roles with the body. As a copper storage protein, ceruloplasmin helps protect against the catalytic ability of free copper ions. Free copper can accelerate autoxidation reactions through single-electron (radical) transfer, as well as react with hydrogen peroxide to form highly reactive hydroxyl radicals which can lead to cellular disruption. At time of trauma, ceruloplasmin also promotes the conversion of iron from its pro-oxidant ferrous form to ferric iron. As an acute phase protein, ceruloplasmin can be indicative of inflammation or infection and thus be used in conjunction with serum ferritin as a measure of iron stores.

A colorimetric method to determine ceruloplasmin oxidase activity in cats and dogs was validated based on the method of Sunderman F.W. and Nomoto, S. (1990) Clin. Chem 16, 903 using p-phenylenediamine as the substrate. Two dog and two cat serum samples were analysed ten times within a single run. Intra-assay coefficient of variation of 1.94% and 2.95% were determined for the dog samples, and 1.81% and 3.94% for the cat. Analysing the same samples on ten separate days, inter-assay coefficients of variation of 8.21% and 7.01% for dog, 6.88% and 9.35% for cat samples were determined. Hence an acceptable level of intra- and inter-assay variability was achieved. Following this, the difference between the ceruloplasmin

concentration of serum and plasma samples was evaluated. No significant difference was determined between plasma and serum samples for either species. Hence thereafter plasma samples were collected in order to reduce the total volume of sample required.

5

In order to establish normal ranges, plasma samples were obtained from 102 healthy dogs (mixed breed, age and sex) and 54 healthy domestic short-haired cats (mixed age and sex). The mean plasma ceruloplasmin concentrations determined for dog and cat were 9.28 IU/L (SD 3.03 IU/L) and 10.90 IU/L (SD 3.34 IU/L) respectively. Using these values, normal ranges (mean ± 2 SD) of 3.22 IU/L 15.35 IU/L for dogs, and 4.22 IU/L to 17.58 IU/L for cats were established. This normal range determined for dogs is consistent with that previously reported (Solter P.F, et al (1991) Am J Vet Res 52, 1738, 1991) A normal range for cats has not been previously established, however its similarity to that of the dog suggests that there is little difference in circulating ceruloplasmin levels between these two species. The normal ranges established during this study may be used to evaluate the health status of cats and dogs.

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Example 9

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Canine ferritin : Assay validation and normal range for serum.

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Ferritin plays an important role in the antioxidant defence system with the body. As a high affinity storage protein for iron, ferritin maintains iron in a safely bound form preventing the reactive ferrous ion from participating in Fenton reactions, which can lead to oxidative damage. In normal health ferritin, a species-specific protein, if found in the blood at concentrations that reflect body iron stores and in conjunctions with other parameters can be used to assess *in vivo* iron status. In order to determine circulating ferritin levels in the dog, an enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA) was developed, adapted from the method of Weeks, B.R. *et al* (1988) Am J Vet Res

49,1193) (1988) using monoclonal antibodies. Following the assay validation, a normal range for dogs was established.

5 In the range of 0-40 ng/ml the ferritin standards were linear (least squares regression analysis, $r=0.997$) and the recovery of purified ferritin added to canine sera was 97.7%. The intra-assay coefficient of variations derived from determining the ferritin concentration in two serum samples 12 time were 8.2% and 6.6%. The inter-assay coefficient of variations of two serum samples assayed 10 time on separate days were 16.6% and 16.2%.

10

Serum samples were obtained from 96 healthy dogs of mixed sex and five different breeds for ferritin determination in order to establish a normal range. Each sample was assayed either in triplicate or quadruplicate and the mean of these values was used as the ferritin concentration for that sample. The serum ferritin concentrations varied from 67.20 to 621.07 with a mean value of 371.62 ng/ml (SD 102.85 ng/ml). The data was normally distributed. These results demonstrate that serum ferritin can be determined with good repeatability and reproducibility for dogs. The values obtained will be used as a normal range for future studies and may provide a useful method of determining iron storage levels in dogs.

20

Example 10

Supplementation of dietary tocopherol increases canine plasma values outside the normal ranges

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Vitamin E is the collective name for 8 naturally occurring molecules, 4 tocopherols and 4 tocotrienols. The biological activity of the various forms roughly correlates with their antioxidant activities with the order of relative peroxyl scavenging reactivities of $\alpha > \beta > \gamma > \delta$ -tocopherol. Generally it is accepted that providing nutrients in excess of the

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requirement does not deliver any measurable benefit. The minimum requirement for vitamin E in adult dogs has been established as 2.5 IU α -tocopherol/400kcal diet (Nutrient Requirements of Dogs (1985) National Research Council (U.S.) National Academy Press Washington DC ISBN:0-309-03496-5). Prepared petfoods typically contain up to 10 times this amount but across the normal ranges of vitamin E in petfoods, plasma concentrations tend to be constant. In a study to evaluate the impact of supplementary vitamin E on the plasma response, 6 adult dogs, maintained on a nutritionally complete (see diet reference section) canned dog food (vitamin E content 8.2 mg/400kcal (8.2IU/400kcal), were offered a supplement equivalent to 100 IU vitamin E/day for 6 weeks. A control group of 6 dogs was maintained under the same conditions but received no dietary supplement. Plasma α -tocopherol was monitored during, and for 4 weeks following, the supplementation period.

The plasma α -tocopherol levels are presented in Table 6. The treatment group had a mean baseline plasma α -tocopherol level which was not significantly different from the control group ($p=0.43$). Following 2 weeks of supplementation the mean value of the treatment group had significantly increased compared to the control ($p=0.002$) and the baseline value ($p<0.001$). Measurements made on days 56 and 70 (days 14 and 28 post-supplementation) showed levels which remained significantly higher than baseline. These results clearly indicate that dietary vitamin E above the levels typically found in prepared petfoods can elevate plasma status in dogs and that this can be sustained for several weeks following supplementation. In order to saturate plasma it appears that levels greater than those currently found in prepared petfoods may need to be fed. Given the potent antioxidant capacity of vitamin E it may prudent to increase vitamin E status in dogs, in order to maximise the opportunity to prevent free-radical damage and the associated degenerative disease.

Table 6. Plasma response to α -tocopherol supplementation in healthy dogs

	Baseline	Day 14	Day 28	Day 42	Day 56	Day 70
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Test	15.9± 5.91 ♦	3.67±6.6 5*	32.6 ±8.39*	35.4±7.07 *	363±7.50 *	28.2±6.87 *
Control	18.4±5.03* ♦	22.2±7.2 9	19.9±4.00*	23.2±4.13 *	30.5±7.9 3	23.3±3.71 *

* represents homogeneity ($p>0.05$) within the same group

♦ represents homogeneity ($p>0.05$) between the 2 groups

5 Example 11

Typical plasma vitamin E ranges in healthy dogs

1. Vitamin E is a collective name for eight different tocopherols and tocotrienols which share the same biological activity. Of the eight, α -tocopherol is biologically and chemically the most active form of vitamin E and 1mg α -tocopherol is equivalent to 1IU of vitamin E. Vitamin E is a potent antioxidant in the body, and it primarily resides in biological membranes where it protects membrane phospholipids from peroxidation damage. Vitamin E also inhibits oxidation of vitamin A and therefore also protects against vitamin A deficiency. The minimum requirement for vitamin E in adult dogs has been established as 2.5 IU α -tocopherol/400kcal diet (Nutrient Requirements of Dogs (1985) National Research Council (U.S.) National Academy Press Washington DC ISBN: 0-309-03496-5). However, there is a paucity of information as to normal vitamin E plasma values in healthy adult dogs and puppies.
- 20 In order to determine typical baseline plasma α -tocopherol levels in healthy adult and puppy dogs, a series of studies were carried out in dogs fed a range of canned and dry nutritionally complete prepared petfoods (see diet reference section), Table 7. Diet was fed in accordance to body weight ($110 \text{ kcal/kg}^{0.75}$). The individual plasma α -tocopherol levels ranged from 9 to 39.2 mg/l with a median value of 21.1 mg/l. There
- 25 were no significant differences between the mean baseline α -tocopherol levels of the groups of dogs maintained on the different diets ($p=0.24$). These data indicate that typical α -tocopherol levels in puppies and adult dogs are similar and that, within the

usual vitamin E levels found in prepared petfoods, plasma tocopherol levels exhibit similar ranges.

Table 7. Diet α -tocopherol level (IU/400kcal) is shown with the corresponding means plasma α -tocopherol level (mg/l \pm SD).

Food format	α -Tocopherol content (IU/400kcal)	Plasma α -Tocopherol (mg/l \pm SD)	n
Canned	9.77	21.15 \pm 6.4	20
Dry	6.31	22.72 \pm 6.62	6
Dry	13.76	25.33 \pm 5.12	10
Dry	18	21.56 \pm 4.88	23

Example 12

Exercise in healthy adult dogs increases plasma TBARS-an indicator of oxidative stress.

Plasma TBARS (thiobarbituric acid reactive substances) measured by HPLC with pre-column derivatisation is a well-documented maker of lipid peroxidation *in vivo*. The aim of this present study was to survey the effects of a bout of exercise in dogs (*Canis familiaris*) upon this index of oxidative stress.

A panel of 14 dogs of mixed breed and age were maintained on a nutritionally complete commercial dry diet or three months prior to, and throughout the duration of this trial. The extent of lipid peroxidation immediately prior to an following an acute 20 minute bout of paddock exercise was quantified by determining the malonaldehyde (MDA) formed as TBARS. This analysis was measured according to the method described by Bird, R.P. & Draper, H.H. (1984), *Methods in Enzymology*. 105:299-305 (1984). The results revealed a significant increase (22%) in plasma

TBARS (Paired TTest $p < 0.05$) following exercise ($0.74 \mu\text{M} \pm 0.2$ pre-, $0.92 \mu\text{M} \pm 0.2$ post exercise). In order to audit for increases occurring as a direct result of concentrated blood volumes post-exercise, PCV (packed cell volumes) and plasma albumin were measured. Results did not reveal a significant difference pre- and post-exercise ($p > 0.05$) and therefore the observations from this study suggest that augmented lipid peroxidation *in vivo* occurs as a direct result of exercise-induced oxidative stress. Literature proposes that the specific site of oxidative damage is the cellular membrane, where peroxy radicals (RO_2) proliferate in conditions of high oxidative stress. This observation infers a potential role for dietary lipid-phase antioxidant intervention in healthy adult dogs. Other examples of the antioxidative status of animals and the effects of the inventive antioxidant cocktail on animals are described below.

Example 13

Antioxidant cocktail increases the immunostimulatory effect when given as a dietary supplement to weaned pups.

In one study, an antioxidant cocktail was given as a dietary supplement to a group of weaned pups. The study animals were also fed a complete and balanced diet (canned wet diet). The study included eight weaned pups in which four were in the treatment (supplemented) group and 4 were in the control group. Both control and supplemented groups were vaccinated as normal with vaccine antigens for distemper, parovirus and adenovirus. The supplemented group was given a daily oral dose of the antioxidant cocktail supplement and the response to vaccine antigens was measured, in terms of both response rate and intensity. The control group was given no supplement. The diet supplementation commenced two to three weeks prior to vaccination and continued throughout the study.

The antioxidant cocktail included the following ingredients:

5	alpha-tocopherol ascorbate beta-carotene lutein taurine	50mg / 400kcal 20mg /400kcal dry (40mg if wet) 0.5mg /400kcal 0.5mg /400kcal 200mg /400kcal dry (500mg if wet)
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Over the course of the study, samples of blood were taken from each animal at intervals of pre-vaccination, 10 days, 18 days and 30 days post vaccination. The samples were analyzed for the presence of circulating anti-parvovirus antibodies. The titers of the circulating antibodies of the study animals are illustrated in the graph of Figure 4 below which shows the titers of antibody against the parvovirus over time.

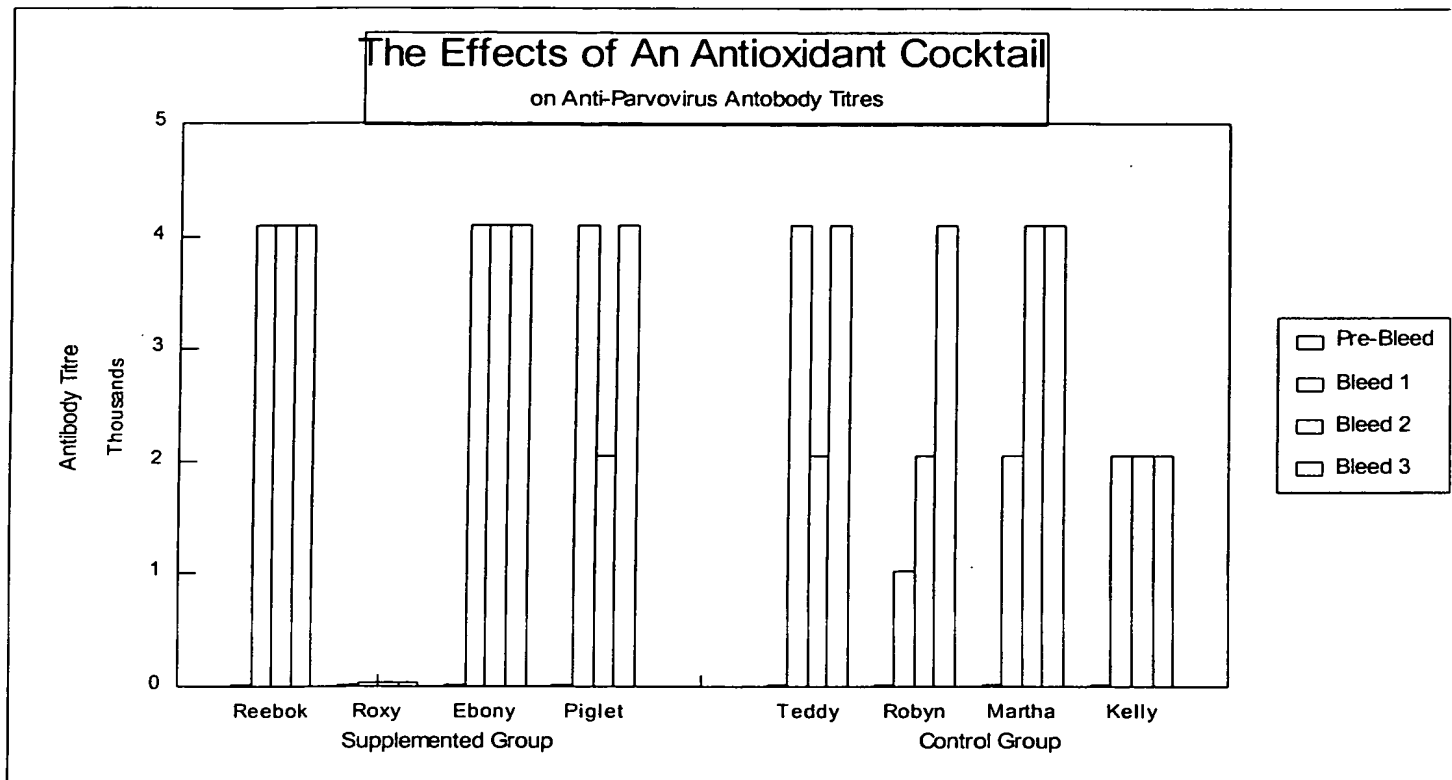
As shown below, the pre-vaccination sample (the first column) shows an exceptionally low value for the animals in both the supplemented and control groups. This is a measure of the circulating anti-parovirus antibodies in the study animals prior to vaccination. This low level corresponds to circulating maternal antibodies. One of the animals (Roxy -supplemented group) had an exceptionally low antibody response, however it is not unusual for some dogs not to respond to initial vaccinations. Likewise, it is not unusual for some dogs to have a naturally high response to vaccinations (Teddy – control group).

In the second sample (10 day, second column), the antibody titers were higher in the “responding” animals from the supplemented group than in the control group. Thus, the antioxidant cocktail supplement is causing a faster antibody response in the supplemented group animals than in the control group. This is beneficial to the animals because if the supplemented animals are responding to these antigens faster, they will also undoubtedly be capable of responding faster to any other foreign antigens they might encounter. The circulating antibody titer results in the 18 day samples show that the control group antibody responses appear to have caught up with the responses of the supplemented group. Thus, there is an improvement in antibody response time due to the administration of an antioxidant cocktail as a dietary

supplement. It would be expected to see this result in any young animal and likewise, to find an increase in antibody response time due to the administration of the inventive antioxidant cocktail.

5

Figure 4



NAME	Pre-Blood	Bleed 1 10 Day	Bleed 2 18 Day	Bleed 3 30 Day
Reebok	16	4096	4096	4096
Roxy	16	32	32	32
Ebony	16	4096	4096	4096
Piglet	16	4096	2048	4096
Teddy	16	4096	2048	4096
Robyn	16	1024	2048	4096

**Martha
Kelly**

**16
16**

**2048
2048**

**4096
2048**

**4096
2048**

Additional studies have also been conducted with domestic cats. The results of these studies are discussed below.

Example 14

5

Dietary Carotenoid Absorption in the Domestic Cat.

It has been found that antioxidants, such as b-carotene and lycopene, incorporated into commercial cat food will result in a significant increase in the absorption of carotenoids in cats, despite their metabolic carnivorous adaptation. In this study three
10 canned cat diets were manufactured using the same batch of raw ingredients with an identical base recipe. The control diet, Diet A, had a metabolisable energy (ME) content of 3.39 MJ/kg with a b-carotene and lycopene content of >0.1 mg/1.67 MJ ME. Diet B was supplemented with red palm oil (3.70 MJ ME/kg) with a b-carotene
15 content of 0.36 mg/1.67 MJ ME, and a lycopene content of >0.1 MG/1.67 MJ ME and Diet C was supplemented with tomato pumice (3.54 MJ ME/kg) with a b-carotene content of >0.1 MG/1.67 MJ ME and a lycopene content of 0.9 MG/1.67 MJ ME.

Two groups of five healthy cats each were selected for the study. The cats of Group 1
20 had a mean age of 8.72 years (SD 2.1 years) and included 3 males and 2 females. The Group 2 cats had a mean age of 7.4 years (SD 1.7 years) and included 2 males and 3 females. All of the study cats were previously maintained on a variety of commercial, nutritionally complete, prepared cat food and then were maintained on Diet A for a period of seven days to allow acclimation to the diet. On day eight of the study, a
25 baseline plasma carotenoid level was determined. Subsequently, Group 1 cats were fed Diet B and Group 2 cats were fed Diet C, for a period of five days. On day 13 of the study, a plasma sampling was repeated in the same manner as for the baseline samples. The analyses were carried out by High Performance Liquid Chromatography.

30

The b-carotene concentration of the Group 1 cats on Diet B, increased significantly

(mean 17.62 ng/mL, SD 2.50 ng/mL) above the baseline values (mean 6.35 ng/mL, SD 3.23 ng/mL). In this group, the plasma lycopene concentrations remained below the limit of detection. In the Group 2 cats, on Diet C, there was no significant change in the plasma B-carotene concentrations of the baseline levels (mean 5.30 ng/mL, SD 5.78 ng/mL) and the post-feeding levels (mean 6.61 ng/mL, SD 2.83ng/mL). However, Group 2 cats showed a significant increase in plasma lycopene concentrations from a baseline level of 0 ng/mL to a post-feeding level of mean 14.6 ng/mL, SD 7.25 ng/mL.

Thus, this study demonstrates that natural sources of antioxidants, such as b-carotene and lycopene, incorporated into commercial cat food will result in a significant increase in the absorption of carotenoids in cats, despite the metabolic carnevorous adaption. This increase in circulating antioxidants will provide a beneficial effect to the antioxidative status of cats. This increased absorption of carotenoids in cats has not heretofore been seen at such low dietary concentrations.

Example 15

Maternal milk may be insufficient to promote a maximal antioxidant status in the developing kitten.

5

With respect to immune function, the effect of antioxidants is equally applicable to animals who have a compromised immune function due to age, e.g. growing animals, as well as those experiencing immunological challenges. The results of the following study show that maternal milk may be insufficient to promote a maximal antioxidant status in the developing kitten, which in turn may contribute to the increased susceptibility of kittens to oxidative stress. Thus, it can be found that the administration of an antioxidant cocktail as a dietary supplement for kittens will likewise show an improvement in antibody response time as is found in puppies receiving the antioxidant cocktail supplement.

10

15

The ability of mammals to resist oxidative insult depends on both their endogenous antioxidant defense systems and the contribution to overall antioxidant status provided by diet. One way to measure an animal's antioxidant status is to evaluate its total plasma antioxidant capacity (TPAO). A colormetric assay kit manufactured by Randox Laboratories Ltd. has been validated for use in cats to assay the normal range of TPAO. Antioxidants present in blood samples will cause suppression of the color production in the assay proportional to their blood concentration.

20

25

This study was conducted to determine the normal range of TPAO in healthy kittens and to determine whether there is any relationship between age and TPAO. Plasma samples were obtained from 16 health kittens (8 males, 8 females) at 14, 35 and 60 days of age. The samples were assayed using the method as described above and the results were compared using ANOVA. The results are illustrated in the table below:

Age of Kittens	TPAO
14 days	0.694 ± 0.069
35 days	0.853 ± 0.083
60 days	1.030 ± 0.113

From the results, it can be seen that the TPAO status of suckling kittens is at the bottom end of the normal adult range, only achieving adult levels between 35 and 60 days. At 14 days after birth, kittens are completely dependent upon maternal milk to provide their nutritional requirements. At 35 days of age the kittens are far less dependent on maternal milk and obtain the majority of their nutritional intake from sold foods, while at 60 days they are fully weaned. These results suggest that maternal milk is insufficient to promote maximal antioxidant status in the developing kitten, which in turn contributes to the increased susceptibility of kittens to oxidative stress.

Reference Diet Section

Nutritionally complete diet

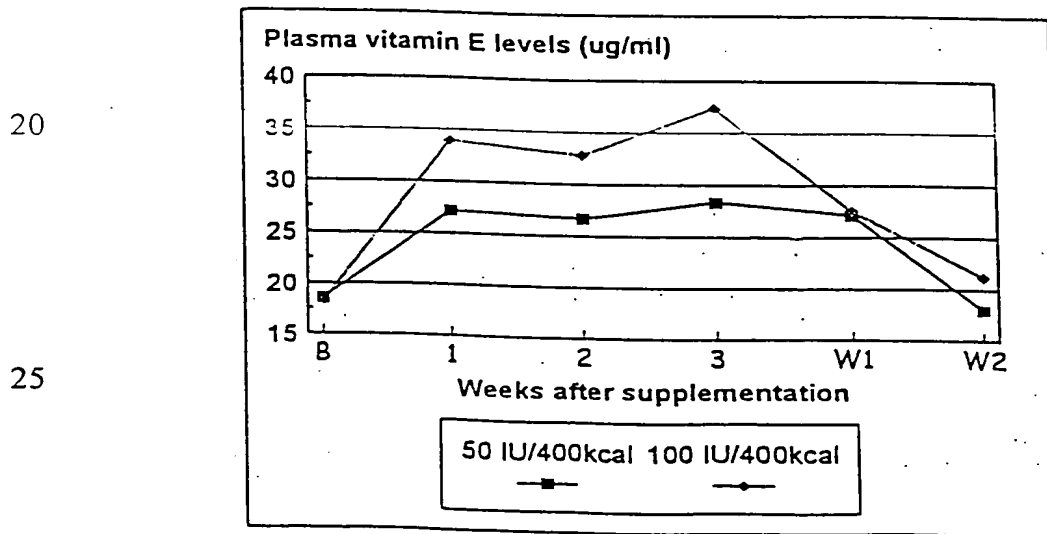
A complete diet for foodstuff, especially a nutritionally complete petfood (or diet) is a diet which meets all the nutritional requirements of the individual animal's lifestyle and lifestage.

The diet or foodstuff can be made according to any method known in the art, such as in Waltham Book of Dog and Cat Nutrition, Ed. ATB Edney, Chapter by A. Rainsbird, entitled "A Balanced Diet" in pages 57 to 74, Pergoren Press Oxford.

The following shows a composition of a complete balanced diet according to the Examples.

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Inclusion</u>
	Rice	24.9%
	Whole corn	18.8%
	Whole grain wheat	12.2%
5	Chicken by-product meat	18.7%
	Corn gluten meal	9.5%
	Brewers yeast	1.7%
	Dried egg	0.8%
	Non-iodinised salt	0.7%
10	Vitamin premix	3.4%
	Sunflower oil	0.5%
	Beef tallow	4.9%
	Poultry viscera	4.4%
15	Analytical profile – moisture 8.2%, protein 26.4%, fat 10.4%, ash 7.1%, fibre 2.2% (the remainder being made up of nitrogen-free extract (mainly carbohydrate)).	

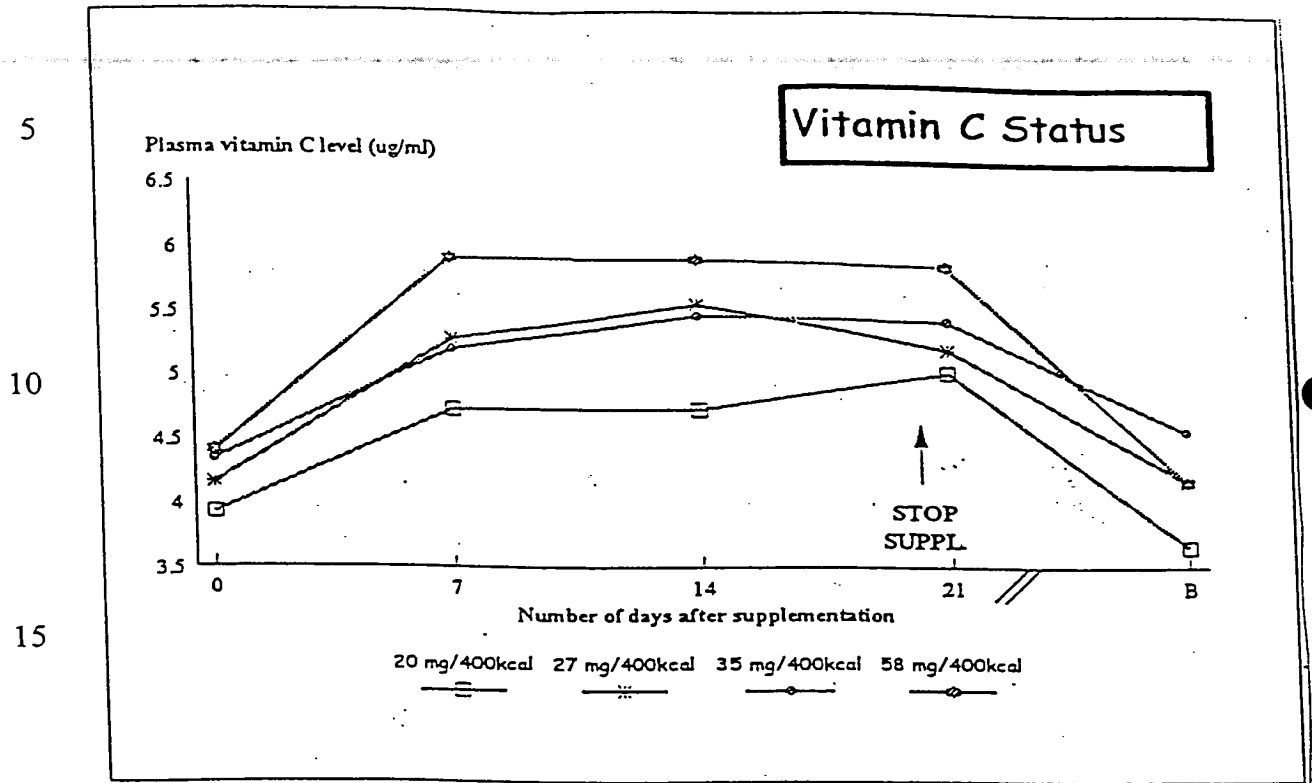
Figure 1



Raw Data

Figure 1: Increase in vitamin E plasma status in dogs through supplementation with 50 IU/400kcal and 100 IU/400kcal of vitamin E

Figure-2



20 Figure 2: vitamin C plasma status in cats reflecting dietary vitamin C supplementation

Figure 3

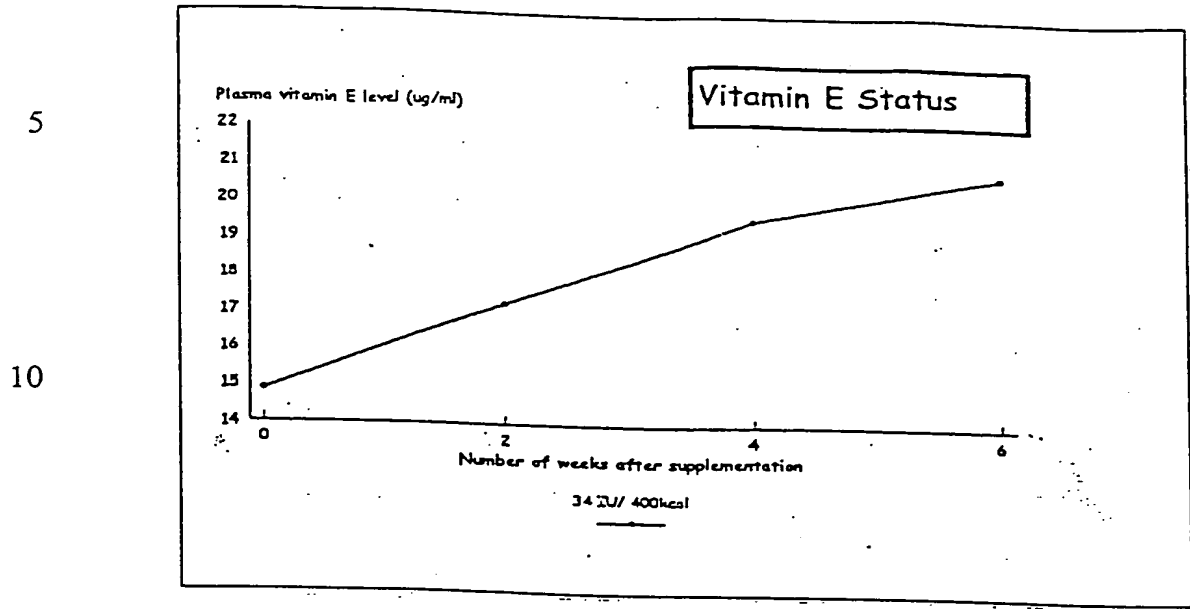


Figure 3: Vitamin E plasma status in cats with dietary vitamin E supplementation

Claims:

1. A method for increasing the plasma vitamin E level in a cat or dog, the method comprising the step of administering to said cat or dog, an amount of Vitamin E sufficient to increase the plasma vitamin E level.
2. A method, as claimed in claim 1, further comprising administering to said cat or dog, an amount of vitamin C.
3. A method, as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, further comprising administering to said cat or dog, an amount of taurine.
4. A method, as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, further comprising administering to said cat or said dog, an amount of vitamin C and an amount of taurine.
5. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5, further comprising administering to said cat or dog, an amount of a carotenoid.
6. A method as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 6, wherein the components are administered simultaneously, separately, or sequentially.
7. A dog or cat diet, foodstuff, or supplement, which delivers to said animal, a concentration of ingredients sufficient to increase the antioxidant status of the animal.
8. A dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement, which provides a concentration of vitamin E at a level of 25IU/400kcal diet or above.
9. A dog or cat diet, foodstuff, or supplement, as claimed in claim 10, which provides a concentration of vitamin C at a level of 10mg/400kcal or above.

10. A dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement, as claimed in claim 10, which provides a concentration of taurine at a level of 80mg/400kcal or above.

5 11. A dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement, as claimed in claim 10, which provides a concentration of vitamin C at a level of 10mg/400kcal, or above and which provides a concentration of taurine at a level of 80mg/400kcal or above.

12. A dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement, as claimed on any one of claims 7 to 11, which provides a concentration of a carotenoid.

10

13. A dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement, as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 12, for use in the prevention or treatment of low antioxidant status in a dog or cat.

15 14. A dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement, as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 12, for use in the prevention or treatment of any disorder which has a component of stress.

20 15. A dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement, as claimed in claim 14, wherein the disorder is any one or more of; cancer, ageing, heart disease, atherosclerosis, arthritis, cataracts, inflammatory bowel disease, renal disease, renal failure, neurodegenerative disease or compromised immunity.

25 16. Use of vitamin E, in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention or treatment of low antioxidant status in a dog or cat.

17. Use of vitamin E, in the manufacture of a clinical diet for the prevention or treatment of any disorder which has a component of oxidative stress.

30 18. Use of vitamin E, incorporated into a diet, foodstuff or supplement, as an *in vivo* antioxidant, in a dog or cat.

19. A method for making a diet, foodstuff or supplement as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 14 or 17, the method comprising mixing together at least two ingredients of the diet, foodstuff or supplement.

5 20. A dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement comprising vitamin C at a concentration of 15mg/400kcal or above.

21. Use of vitamin C in the manufacture of a diet for the prevention or treatment of a disorder which has a component of oxidative stress.

10

22. Use of vitamin C as claimed in claim 21, wherein the disorder is any one or more of, cancer, ageing, heart disease, atherosclerosis, arthritis, cataracts, inflammatory bowel disease, renal disease, renal failure, neurodegenerative disease or compromised immunity.

15

23. A dog or cat diet, foodstuff or supplement, as claimed in claim 7 which comprises:

20 alpha-tocopherol
 ascorbate
 beta-carotene
 lutein and
 taurine.

25 24. A dog or cat diet foodstuff or supplement as claimed in claim 23 which also comprises:

lycopene